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bibliography (which would be better if the articles mentioned were evaluated), and a lengthy index. Fortunately the author has no difficulty in saying what he means in the fewest possible words: otherwise, the patience of the reader would soon be exhausted in wading through the overwhelming mass of detail which such a work necessarily involves.

JOHN D. HICKS

*History of the Pacific northwest.* By Joseph Schafer, Ph.D., head of the department of history, University of Oregon. (New York: Macmillan company, 1918. 323 p. \$2.25 net)

Mr. Schafer enjoys the reputation of being an accurate and industrious historian. This fruit of his pen gives evidence of those qualities. The first edition appeared in 1905 after he had spent in Oregon about five busy years. In preparing the first manuscript he traveled extensively in the large area treated and sought to avail himself of all attainable sources. That edition was the first publication on the subject in a single and at the same time a comprehensive and dependable volume.

He was probably the first to discover that his book lacked certain elements of proportion. He was given an opportunity to study other important and, in part, unused sources in the public record office, London. The new information caused a revision of the work into this present edition.

The romantic story of the periods of discovery and exploration is retained but shortened to permit more stress on the economic and industrial development. Another improvement in perspective has resulted from the author's researches in the British archives in his treatment of the diplomacy involved in the "Oregon question." This is the best portion of the excellent book. After that is said it may seem ungrateful to call attention to an omission. While discussing with admirable illumination the American claims of Russia and the treaties which that nation signed with the United States and Great Britain in 1824 and 1825, fixing the famous boundary of "Fifty-four, forty," the author overlooks the opportunity of linking Oregon with national history by even a mention of the "no further colonization in America" portion of the Monroe doctrine.

The widely argued case of the missionary, Marcus Whitman, is handled in a just and sane manner. The hero is still there though the so-called "saving of Oregon" is properly divided among the many others who wrought on that important consummation before, during, and after Whitman's terrible ride in the winter of 1842-1843. For one who takes this stand on the controverted question it is refreshing to read this

comment on Whitman's ride (page 190): "At Washington he urged the Secretary of War to establish along the Oregon trail a line of forts and farming stations, which might serve as a protection against the Indians and also furnish emigrants with needed supplies. By the middle of May he was back at Independence, ready to take up the line of march with the great company gathering there. We have already spoken of his important services on the route."

The last third of the volume is devoted to five chapters headed: "The inland empire," "The age of railways," "The progress of agriculture," "Industry and commerce," and "Social and political change." In each chapter the author finds himself on new ground in bringing the subject treated up to date. The work is well done.

The author's last page is a plea for the conference. He says: "The remedy for the evil here pointed out [oppression of minorities in direct legislation] lies in a new institution which is no more a part of the state constitution than was the political convention, namely the conference. To an increasing extent, the people of these states are habituating themselves to the idea that all wisdom does not reside in a class dominated by a single interest. They begin to recognize that since legislation affects all interests, the proposing of legislation like the nomination of candidates for office is a matter on which all interests should be consulted."

The original edition of the work carried forty-two illustrations and maps; the present edition has but fifteen. The illustrations selected, however, are appropriate and serviceable. One other omission is less easily understood. The first edition carried a page of tender and appreciative dedication to Frederic G. Young, secretary of the Oregon historical society from the time of its foundation. This second edition has no dedication page.

EDMOND S. MEANY

*Proceedings and collections of the Wyoming historical and geological society for the year 1917.* Edited by Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A. Volume XV. (Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania: Wyoming historical and geological society, 1917. 256 p. \$4.00)

This volume covers the activities of the society for the period 1915-1917. In addition to the reports of officers, list of members, and memorials of deceased members, it contains a number of papers read at meetings, including some original material.

The longest paper (pp. 37-116), written by Alfred Franklin Berlin, is a description of his collection of Indian stone implements, now the property of the society. The description is fully illustrated and the